



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

not to apply measures for the partial confiscation of the purchase price of German goods.

3. Regarding the setting up of a special customs régime on the Rhine, the peace treaty only provides for this if necessary to safeguard the interests of the Rhineland people themselves.

ARMY AMERICANIZATION AND EDUCATION

Contingent upon favorable action by Congress at the present session, the War Department plans, Secretary Weeks approving, to give 10,000 youths thirty days' military and physical training, free of expense, in what are to be known as "citizens' military training camps." The program as made public is as follows.

First. The Red course:

(A) To bring together young men of all types, both native and foreign born; to develop closer national and social unity; to teach the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of American citizenship; to stimulate the interest of the youth of this country in the importance of military training as a benefit to the individual taking such training and as an asset vital in the problem of national defense.

(B) To show the public by actual example that camp instruction of the kind contemplated will be to the liking of their sons; will develop them physically, mentally, and morally; will teach Americanism in its true sense, thus stimulating patriotism and self-discipline, resulting in greater national strength, both civil and military.

(C) To qualify young men for service in the reserve.

Second. The White course:

(A) To qualify selected privates of the organized reserves as non-commissioned officers, so that they will be capable of training recruits in the duties of privates and of leading them in active service.

(B) To provide preliminary training for candidates for commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

(C) To provide further military training of those civilians who have completed the Red course or who have had equivalent training.

Third. The Blue course:

To provide more advanced training for warrant officers and selected non-commissioned officers of the regular army, national guard, and enlisted reserve corps and civilians with a view to their appointment as officers in the officers' reserve corps if found qualified.

GERMAN "PEACE SOCIETY" ON REPARATION TERMS

The Executive Council of the German Peace Society, following the Paris Conference, sent to the International Peace Bureau at Berne a statement of its attitude toward the Allies' demands, from which we quote:

Because, long before the war, we were opposed to the demands of the imperialists and militarists, we are today justified in raising our voice against the decisions on the question of indemnities and in appealing especially to the pacifists of those countries with which Germany has been at war.

We are not going into details and only wish to emphasize the main points. It seems to us to be a serious injustice that no mention has been made of discounting the German payments hitherto made (which by us are estimated to be 20 milliard gold marks, is in no way proportionate to the demand that the payment of 12½ per cent on the value of our exports is not to serve to decrease the amount of our debt, but is to be raised simply as a separate tax above the fixed amount of our debt. The obligation to pay increasing annual amounts for 42 years—that is, for much longer than

a generation—is apt to create in our nation the feeling of hopeless slavery, and consequently kill every desire to work.

The amount of the payments, which in the end is six milliards gold marks, is in no way proportionate to the economic power of the German people. The decision of seizing our custom receipts and other so-called safety measures must create unrest seriously involving the peace of the world, since by it an economically highly developed population is to be subjected to a treatment which was formerly deemed necessary in dealing with Turkey or Egypt.

We "pacifists" desire international peace, but see in the Paris decisions only a source of international unrest. If they remain unchanged, the result for Germany will be that constantly growing numbers of the people will embrace either Nationalism or Bolshevism or become the prey of a fatalism, paralyzing all production. Each of these three possibilities is not less serious for the rest of Europe than it is for Germany.

We, the representatives of the German Peace Society, therefore appeal to the pacifists of the rest of the world. We ask them to try their utmost to effect a thorough provision of the Paris decisions at the conclusive conference in London. According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to make restitution for the damages of the World War, as much as it is within its power. However, to impose conditions far beyond its power seems to us to be as unwise economically as it is fatal politically.

We ask the International Peace Bureau to communicate our protest as quickly as possible to the pacifistic organizations affiliated with it.

GERMAN STUDENTS' PACIFIST ALLIANCE

When the German Pacifist Congress met in Brunswick last October it was given special significance by the formation of a Students' Alliance, with its main office in Berlin. Since that time, amid all the difficulties of reconstruction and the additional turmoil created by debate over the Reparation Commission's terms, organization of local groups has gone on, and there are now "centers" at the universities of Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, Jena, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Munich, and Hamburg.

The Alliance, according to an official statement, has for its most important duty that of inspiring academic youth with the spirit of "true pacifism" and at the same time making them active in opposing militaristic propaganda. Naturally it has been crippled in its administrative and organizing work by lack of funds. To date Denmark and Sweden have furnished the most generous contributors.

Resistance, open or secret, to efforts to enter some of the universities and technical schools is officially reported. At the University of Berlin meetings were at first forbidden; but neither sympathetic professors nor students could be prevented from gathering out of the university's bounds.

The group at Hamburg is reported as placing special value on intensive educational work, and is discussing such themes as "activism," "pacifism," Kant's contributions to the peace cause, and "confessionalism and pacifism."

In its foreign relations, the Alliance is making it of primary importance to keep in touch with the friendly press of all countries, not excluding France, through the "Clarte." Its positions on disputed issues are formally made known to officials of the League of Nations. Negotiations are under way for some sort of affiliation with the Peace Bureau in Berne. Through its own journal, *Humanity*, published in Stuttgart, the Alliance defines its position to readers at home and abroad.